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Emergency Action Plan (EPoA) Cape Verde: Drought

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation:	MDRCV003	Glide No	CE-000200-CPV.
Date of issue :	April 26, 2022	Estimated duration of the operation:	4 months
		Date of the end of the operation:	August 31, 2022
Category assigned to the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF amount allocated: CHF 327,188			
Total number of people affected	46,093 food insecure people during the lean season (June to August 2022)	Total number of people to be assisted:	6,026 people (1,205 households)
Affected/At risk Provinces:	Ribeira Grande de Santiago, Santa Cruz, Sao Domingos (Island of Santiago); and Porto Novo (Santo Antao island)	Targeted Provinces / régions:	Ribeira Grande de Santiago, (Island of Santiago); and Porto Novo (Santo Antao island)
Presence of the host National Society (number of volunteers, employees, branches): The Red Cross of Cape Verde (RCCV) has 1,200 volunteers and has a physical and effective presence in 19 of the 22 administrative municipalities of the 9 inhabited islands of the country; 1 ERU WASH and FACT, 7 Regional Disaster Response Team members (RDRTs), 60 National NDRTs and more than 450 CDRTs.			
Partners of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement actively involved in the operation: Regional presence of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).			
Other organizations actively participating in the operation: The government via the country's civil protection; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Action Against Hunger, OXFAM, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and French Development Agency (AFD).			

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the disaster

Since 2017, the country has been facing one of the worst drought crises ever since the 1990s. Rains continue to be rare, and production does not even cover 1% of the country's food needs. The majority of the Cape Verdean population lives from agriculture (22% of the active population is employed by the agricultural sector, of which 82% is in rural areas). This situation leads 24.2% of the population to live in poverty and 9.2% in extreme poverty.

Resolução n.º 13/2022
de 16 de fevereiro

Enquanto pequeno Estado Insular em Desenvolvimento, Cabo Verde tem sido fustigado com fenómenos naturais adversos, acentuados pelas mudanças climáticas, que exigem intervenções urgentes, por forma a reforçar a sua resiliência a tais fenómenos, sobretudo face ao traço mais marcante do seu clima, que é o fenómeno da seca, relacionado com a gestão de risco e segurança alimentar, de acordo com o Decreto-lei n.º 59/2018, de 16 de novembro.

Perante este traço marcante, Cabo Verde está a enfrentar mais um ano de produção agropecuária deficitária, o quarto ano consecutivo, na sequência de chuvas deficitárias e de distribuição bastante irregular. A situação presente caracteriza-se por um défice produtivo acentuado, especialmente nas zonas áridas e semiáridas, tanto a nível forrageiro, na disponibilidade de água, como em termos de produção de grãos, no regime de sequeiro. Esta situação tem consequências diretas e indiretas no rendimento das famílias agrícolas, comprometendo os esforços de desenvolvimento e os ganhos alcançados em vários setores, em especial na agricultura, na educação e na gestão urbana e ambiental das cidades e localidades, agravadas pelas consequências da pandemia da COVID 19.

É neste contexto que se justifica a declaração do estado de calamidade, tornando-se urgente a intervenção do Governo no sentido de mitigar as consequências diretas e indiretas do défice produtivo, sobretudo quando se prolongam em anos consecutivos e ocasionam efeitos cumulativos, prevenindo outros efeitos graves e mais abrangentes, tais como o abrandamento do crescimento económico e outros que comprometem o desenvolvimento económico e social do país (aumento do desemprego, insegurança alimentar e degradação da saúde, êxodo rural, abandono escolar, degradação urbana e ambiental, aceleração da erosão e desertificação, agravamento das assimetrias regionais e perda de qualidade de vida da população).

Image : Bulletin Officiel de la République du Cap Vert (16 février 2022)

Farmers find it more and more difficult to continue their productive activities. After more than four seasons of considerable rainfall deficit, agricultural productivity yields have deteriorated considerably and aquifers did not recharge, which affects access to water for the population and their livelihood activities.

The 2021-2022 agro pastoral campaign was characterized by a late start and an early end to the rains, throughout the national territory. Overall agricultural production varies from low to nil, depending on the agro-climatic strata of the municipalities. Cereal production is estimated at 640 tons of maize, recording an 80% decrease, compared to the average of the last 5 years. As for bean production, it has fallen by 90% compared to the average of the last 5 years, and stands at 197 tons.¹

As a result, the Government of Cape Verde **has declared, on 16 February 2022, the situation of national drought emergency disaster**. This was contrary to the forecasts of the Agrhyment Center which predicted a campaign with a rainfall varying from normal to excess and a regular to early start for the Sahel region.

At the national level, production of fodder has been regular to low, and data show that the situation is normal in the southern islands and weak in the northern islands, where the most critical situation is in the municipality of Porto Novo, on the island of Santo Antão. The phytosanitary situation was characterized by the strong and localized attack of the "Oedaleus Senegalensis" locust on the islands of Santiago, Maio, Fogo and Brava. There was also a widespread attack of the "green bug" on maize and bean crops.

Given the adverse conditions linked to the agro-pastoral agricultural campaign, some municipalities in the country are in a situation of acute food insecurity. The results of the Harmonized Framework (March 2022), presented as part of the Regional Food Crisis Prevention and Management System (PREGEC) held 28 - 30 March 2022 show a **current situation of food insecurity affecting 29,421 people in the phase of crisis (Ph 3), and 1,076 people in the emergency phase (Ph 4)**, mainly on the island of Santiago (in the municipality of Ribera Grande, which was the only one recorded in phase 3), and a **projected situation for this year's lean period (June to August 2022) of 46,093 people in food insecurity (10% of the population) including 43,003 in crisis (Ph 3) and 3,090 in the emergency phase (Ph 4)**².

From June to August 2022, 4 municipalities will be in phase 3 (crisis), namely: Porto Novo on the island of Santo Antão, and Sao Domingos, Santa Cruz and Ribeira Grande on the island of Santiago. Considering the current situation and the anticipated situation, it is important to start a number of response and preparedness actions while putting in place anticipatory measures to limit the impact of the projected drought and reduce the vulnerability of the most vulnerable populations at risks mentioned above.

¹ Source: Presentation - Harmonized Framework for Analysis and Identification of Areas at Risk and Estimation of Food Insecure Populations in Cabo Verde, Praia, March 7-11, 2022

² Source: Communication sheet CH de Cabo Verde "Harmonized framework for identifying areas and estimating populations in acute food and nutrition insecurity in Cabo Verde - Current situation (March-April-May 2022) and projected (June- July-August 2022)", March 2022

Phasing	Zones		Population		Population (%)	
	Current	Projected	Current	Projected	Current	Projected
Ph1	4	2	346,464	299,473	72	62
Ph2	17	16	106,666	138,062	22	29
Ph3	1	4	29,421	4,3003	6	9
Ph4	0	0	1,076	3,090	0,2	1
Ph5	0	0	0	0	0,0	0
Total	22	22	483,627	483,628	100	100

Source: *Analysis of the harmonized framework - March 2022.* Results of the analysis of the harmonized framework é (March 2022) on the current situation and the projected situation (June to August 2022).

Summary of the current intervention

Overview of Host National Society action

The Red Cross Society of Cape Verde (RCSCV), through its local branches and in close collaboration and cooperation with the decentralized structures of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and the municipal coordination bodies of the areas, participates in the various coordination meetings set up by the Cape Verdean government, including the workshops of the harmonized framework at national level.

RCCV has experience in the implementation of DREF operations³ and in food security and nutrition. The National Society (NS) teams have both theoretical and practical skills in the area of food security and livelihoods (SAME), thanks to an in-depth assessment carried out in 2018 on the islands of Santiago and Santo Antão. This evaluation mobilized several volunteers and staff from RCCV and counted on the support of two staff sent by the Livelihood Center (CME) hosted by the Spanish Red Cross.

During the COVID 19 pandemic, RCCV mobilized more than 300 volunteers to provide food assistance to vulnerable people who were in lockdown.

The NS team is composed of one ERU WASH and FACT, 7 RDRT members, 60 NDRT members and more than 450 Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) members of all backgrounds. As part of this operation, it is planned to mobilize around 250 volunteers, including 3 in general coordination, a volunteer specialist in food security and livelihoods (SAME), and all the support services (finance and logistics) of the Secretariat. Field activities will be carried out on different fronts in accordance with the main lines of action defined in the operational strategy.

RCCV actively participates in Sahel+ initiatives, including the Migration and SAME technical groups. During the last general assembly of the Sahel+, held in March 2022 in The Gambia, the RCCV were chairing the network.

Overview of the action of the RCRC Movement in the country

There is no representation of the Red Cross Movement in Cape Verde. The RCCV receives technical and financial support from Partner National Societies (PNS - Spanish, Luxembourg, and Canadian Red Cross Societies), from ICRC and from the Federation. The IFRC will ensure regular support is provided to the NS to respond to this disaster and regular coordination will be put in place. The Spanish Red Cross has funded various projects in the field of food security, in particular between 1997 and 2000. Following the drought situation and the 2017 – 2018 poor agricultural seasons, the Spanish Red Cross assisted the NS in carrying out field assessments and analysing the data collected. The Luxembourg and Canadian Red Cross Societies, provided support in the fight against COVID-19 and disaster preparedness and response, etc.

A cash and voucher assistance specialist from the Burkinabe Red Cross will be mobilized through the British Red Cross' Cash School to build the team's capacities in the area and support the contracting process with the Financial Services Provider.

The NS also receives funding from the UK government (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office-FCDO), through the Risk-Based Early Action Partnership (REAP) whose Secretariat is hosted by the IFRC. This project, with

³ In 2014, Operation DREF Fogo Volcano of CHF 119,069, targeting 2,500 people; and in 2009, Operation DREF Dengue Outbreak of CHF 153,951, targeting 75,000 people.

the technical support of the IFRC, falls within the framework of REAP target 1, "50 countries can review and integrate their laws, policies and/or crisis/disaster risk management plans and climate adaptation, to ensure that they reduce the impacts of climate change and the exposure of people and the environment".

The specific objectives of the project are to:

- i) Develop the capacities of key stakeholders, operating at the junction of disasters and climate;
- ii) Support the development of national regulatory frameworks for disaster risk management adapted to climate change, which responds to the needs of the most vulnerable and involves local communities;
- iii) Share best practices and promote recommendations to develop more coherent legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA).

Overview of external Red Cross/Red Crescent actors in the country

For this emergency, the Cape Verdean Government has opted for the approval and implementation of an "Emergency programme for the mitigation of the drought and the poor 2021/2022 agricultural Year " (Resolution No. 13 /2022 of 16 February, 2022) based on 3 major groups of measures to be implemented:

- **Livestock rescue:** protect the breeding activity and ensure the conditions for the maintenance of ruminant breeding.
- **Management of water shortage:** addressing the problem of water shortage by ensuring rational use and regularity of supply for households and agricultural and livestock holdings.
- **Job creation for affected families:** protection of livelihoods with special attention to the most vulnerable families (women and young people).

The Government of Cape Verde also benefits from the technical support of NGOs and UN agencies such as Action against Hunger (ACF), OXFAM and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and financial support from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the French Development Agency (AFD) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

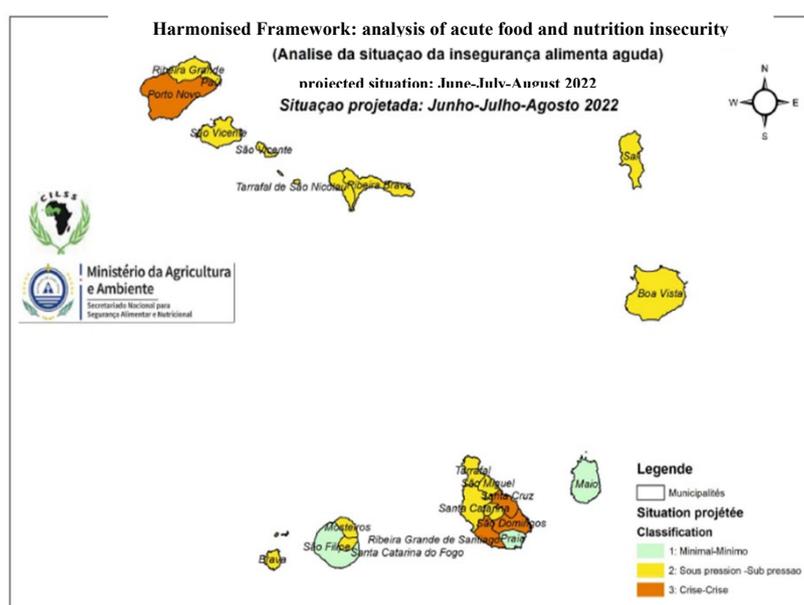
Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, scenario planning and risk assessment

Analysis of the Needs

Cape Verde is an archipelago of ten islands and thirteen islets, located approximately 450 km from Senegal. It has an area of 4,033 km² and an exclusive economic zone estimated at 700,000 km². Natural resources are scarce, the vast majority of soils are poor in organic matter and only 10% of land is potentially arable. Since its independence in 1975, Cape Verde has been resolutely committed to the fight against desertification and the effects of drought.

Rainfall is generally low throughout the country, not exceeding 300 mm annual average for 65% of the territory located at less than 400 m altitude. The areas under the influence of the trade winds being even drier (150 mm annual average). On the slopes located at more than 500 m of altitude facing the trade winds, it can reach or exceed 700 millimetres.

Since 2017, the rainy seasons have been more and more irregular and insufficient, and has impacted the availability of water and agricultural yield (agriculture and livestock) which have been considerably reduced as indicated by the declaration of the situation of national disaster announced by the Government on 16 February, 2022.



Source: Cape Verde Harmonised Framework Communication Sheet - Projected situation from June to August 2022

According to the Government⁴, given the results of the Harmonized Framework of March 2022, the number of people estimated to be in **severe food insecurity (phases 3, 4)** for the lean season (between June and August 22) amounts to **46,093 people, i.e., 9,218 households** (10% of the population), including 43,003 in crisis (Ph 3) and 3,090 in emergency phase (Ph 4).

The areas most affected by this food insecurity, for the projected period, are the localities of Porto Novo (in Santo Antão), **Santa Cruz, Ribeira Grande and Sao Domingo** (in the island of Santiago).

2nd administrative level	3rd administrative level	classification of the area	percentage of households affected by each TSP					total population in phase 1	total population in phase 2	total population in phase 3	total population in phase 4	total population in phase 5	total population in phase
Porto Novo	Porto Novo	3	42%	35%	15%	8%	0%	6.684	5.570	2.387	1.273	-	3.660
Santiago	Ribeira Grande De Santiago	3	29%	40%	27%	4%	0%	2.213	3.053	2.061	305	-	2.366
Santiago	Santa Cruz	3	19%	55%	23%	3%	0%	4.751	13.752	5.751	750	-	6.501
Sao Domingos	Sao Domingos	3	40%	35%	20%	5%	0%	5.583	4.885	2.792	698	-	3.490

The number of people (and households) at risk of food insecurity (Ph 2), is quite high, 138,062 people, or 27,612 households (29% of the population).

These figures refer to **vulnerable populations affected by the climate shock (drought)** and the COVID-19 pandemic. To prevent the situation of affected population that are already under pressure/stress from worsening and moving into phase 3 (crisis), the food insecurity of these populations must be monitored⁵.

Livelihoods and basic needs

The drought is compromising the food, nutritional, and economic security of households in these areas, jeopardizing their ability to meet their basic needs in the coming months and to invest in their livelihoods to ensure the continuity of the agricultural season (after one "failed" bad season, 2021-2022).

Food insecurity and malnutrition are likely to affect mainly small-scale farmers who have not recorded any production due to the low diversification of their household economy, with a focus on female-headed households.

Following the recommendations set out in the analysis of the Harmonized Framework⁶ for mitigating food insecurity forecasts and depletion of productive assets, in the short term, the priority needs of affected households are as follows:

- Covering food needs during the peak of the lean season (June to September) to avoid depletion of assets and productive assets;
- The provision of feed for animals (remaining herds of small ruminants) and support for destocking by slaughter;
- The need for assistance to help secure the livelihoods (agriculture and livestock) of the most vulnerable populations during the next agricultural season.

The country has been experiencing several factors over the past three years that have disrupted the local market and created inflation in certain goods and services. In particular, the low agricultural production observed in recent years, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Ukraine have affected the markets for imported products, as is the case for Cape Verde. The level of supply of agricultural products to the markets is generally more or less normal and regular. The supply of commodities was guaranteed and stable in all of the country's municipalities during the analysis period, but monitoring of the market situation and ongoing assessment are necessary for this response to be effective.

⁴ Source: Communication sheet CH de Cabo Verde "Harmonized framework for identifying areas and estimating populations in acute food and nutrition insecurity in Cabo Verde - Current situation (March-April-May 2022) and projected (June- July-August 2022)", March 2022

⁵ Source: Communication sheet CH de Cabo Verde "Harmonized framework for identifying areas and estimating populations in acute food and nutrition insecurity in Cabo Verde - Current situation (March-April-May 2022) and projected (June- July-August 2022)", March 2022

⁶ Source: Communication sheet CH de Cabo Verde "Harmonized framework for identifying areas and estimating populations in acute food and nutrition insecurity in Cabo Verde - Current situation (March-April-May 2022) and projected (June- July-August 2022)", March 2022

Health

The drought situation in Cape Verde mainly affects the livelihoods of more vulnerable agricultural producers and pastoralists, who are more at risk of being affected by malnutrition even in regular situations. According to a national survey on family nutrition and nutritional vulnerability conducted in 2018, 11% of children under 5 years present a picture of chronic malnutrition, 4.4% acute malnutrition and 5% underweight. The negative effects of malnutrition are particularly felt among children aged 0-59 months) and pregnant or lactating women.

Food insecurity is a major contributing factor to acute malnutrition, combined with inadequate food intake, low dietary diversity among children and women, and a high prevalence of diseases (diarrhea, ARI, and malaria) linked to limited access to water and health services. The COVID-19 epidemic was also an unusual shock, exacerbating malnutrition.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The targeted communities face the problems of water scarcity, deterioration of existing water sources and dry agricultural land. They do not have access to good quality drinking water for their own consumption and for livestock and agriculture. Many people have to travel for many kilometres to find water for drinking or use tankers to irrigate their fields and give water to their livestock. Given the cost of water, many prefer to sell their livestock. It is therefore crucial to ensure that existing water points, which are already inadequate, are protected.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

The duration of the crisis, and the time of exposure to the lack of means to provide families with basic needs, puts pressure on heads of households, especially in the case of single-parent households or households with a high dependency ratio, and mainly those headed by women, disabled and elderly persons, with a greater workload or fewer resources to meet household needs.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Affected populations should be consulted and involved in the needs assessment, the identification of response options, while we consider their perception on how these options match their needs. The first step is to identify the best communication channels to effectively inform communities and individuals about the targets and objectives of the humanitarian assistance. The best way to collaborate with affected communities must then be determined according to the context and the feedback received.

Targeting

The RCCV will concentrate the humanitarian assistance in Ribeira Grande de Santiago, on the island of Santiago, and in Porto Novo, on the island of Santo Antão, as these two localities are the most affected (now and later on in June to August based on projections) by the drought and present a major risk of food insecurity cases in crisis and emergency. It is projected that in these two locations, 6,026 people (1,205 households) would be severely food insecure between June and August 2022, either in crisis (4,448 people) or emergency (1,578 people).

The proposed targeting by intervention sector is as follows:

Sector		Activities	Target
Livelihoods and basic needs	Response actions	Food assistance (cash transfers)	400 households (2,000 people)
	Anticipated actions	Support to farmers (cash transfers for purchase of seeds and fertilizer)	100 households (500 people)
	Anticipated actions	Support to livestock farmers (cash transfers) for the purchase of feed and support for animal vaccination	100 households (500 people)
	Response actions	Support for destocking through slaughter	50 households (250 people)
	Response/ preparation	Awareness sessions for farmers and herders	500 people
Health	Response/ preparation	Malnutrition screening campaigns	1,000 people
	Response/ preparation	Distribution of nutritional supplements for a period of three months	200 people (children from 6 to 59 months and/or pregnant and lactating women)

	Response/ preparation	Awareness sessions and cooking demonstrations	500 people
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	Anticipated actions	Repair and maintenance of tanks, wells and/or boreholes in identified localities	6,026 people
	Anticipated and response actions	Distribution of buckets and jerry cans	500 households (2,500 people)
	Anticipated and response actions	Hygiene promotion and awareness activities	500 households (2,500 people)
Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)	Response/ preparation	Cross-cutting actions for the entire target population	6,026 people
Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	Response/ preparation	Implementation of the community feedback mechanism	6,026 people

Further evaluation during the implementation of this DREF will allow to adjust the number of people targeted, if necessary by municipality, and provide disaggregated data. This data will be available in future updates or reports within one month of launch.

Scenario Planning

Scenario	Humanitarian Consequences	Potential Response
Scenario 1 The situation improves as resources are mobilized for preparedness actions in response to anticipated risks	<p>The increased food security risk situation is mitigated, and people, livestock and other entities have access to sufficient food and water to meet their needs.</p> <p>Food supplies are continuing normally. There are no product shortages. According to the Agence de Régulation des Produits Pharmaceutiques et Alimentaires (ARFA), grain availability is estimated at approximately 5,419.50 tons</p>	<p>The government has declared a state of emergency throughout the country.</p> <p>The RCCV responds to the most urgent needs through the implementation of anticipatory actions in the face of the impending crisis, through a DREF operation.</p> <p>The RCCV continues to monitor the situation, coordinating with partners in food safety groups and authorities.</p> <p>RCCV develops a medium-to-long-term food security and livelihoods action plan to address recurring drought conditions.</p>
Scenario 2 The effects of the drought are somewhat greater than predicted in the Harmonized Framework and the situation deteriorates despite the anticipatory actions put in place.	<p>Deterioration of the food intake and nutritional status of the population, particularly for children under five, with very likely negative consequences on their health.</p> <p>Significant loss of households livelihoods.</p> <p>Deterioration of livelihood protection and recovery which will not allow households to recover for the next agricultural season.</p> <p>WASH situation deteriorates due to insufficient or lack of water.</p> <p>Increase in market prices of foodstuffs.</p> <p>Women, in particular, are caught in an endless cycle of debt.</p>	<p>The government is intensifying its actions nationwide.</p> <p>The RCCV updates and revises the DREF operation to respond to the increased needs of the population.</p> <p>IFRC provides increased support to RCCV through the Dakar delegation, including the deployment of a Food Security and Livelihoods delegate.</p>

	The resilience of vulnerable households at national level is deteriorating.	
Scenario 3 The negative effects of the drought far exceed the predictions of the Harmonized Framework and the situation reaches a catastrophic level	There are several deaths in the country due to extreme famine. Drastic increase in cases of malnutrition. Displacement of population.	The government renews its request for assistance from UN agencies and international regional NGOs. Request for the launch of an Emergency Appeal by the RCCV and activation of the IFRC's global tools.

The following factors will be assessed on an ongoing basis so that response options can be adapted as the situation changes:

- Rainfall level;
- Level of increase in the market price of foodstuffs;
- Level of indebtedness of the population;
- Number of livestock deaths;
- Number of cases of malnutrition recorded;
- Number of displaced persons to less vulnerable communities;
- Number of deaths due to famine.

Assessment of the risks associated with the operation

Risk	Control
The lack of qualified human resources in the affected areas to meet the increased needs.	RCCV will mobilize more volunteers in the affected branches and organize additional training sessions to support this operation.
Drought conditions will continue throughout the year and the situation may worsen in the targeted communities even during the rainy season.	RCCV through its branches and partners continues to monitor the situation and provide assistance to the most vulnerable as best it can. RCCV is also developing a medium-to-long-term food security and livelihoods action plan to better address the recurrence of drought conditions.
Delays in the availability of funds for the distribution of cash transfers and other assistance items to beneficiaries have a negative impact on the timely delivery of humanitarian aid.	The RCCV commits its own emergency funds to start the operation immediately after the DREF is launched. In the event of a significant delay in the timeliness of funds, an extension of time may be requested.
The lack of a framework agreement between a financial service provider and the NS slows the implementation of the cash transfer programme and causes delays in the distribution of humanitarian assistance to beneficiaries.	Support from the British Red Cross Cash School is being provided through the deployment of a Cash and Voucher Assistance Specialist to Cape Verde for a period of six weeks beginning April 21, 2022. This support facilitates and accelerates the identification of a financial service provider that meets the needs of the operation and the IFRC's implementation standards.
Despite the significant decrease in COVID cases in Cape Verde, the risk of contracting the disease still exists and the lack of personal protective equipment (PPE) for staff and volunteers increases the risk of being infected during the community-based activities of the response, resulting in a reduction in RCCV's operational capacity at the branch and sub-branch levels.	The RCCV will provide trainings for its staff and volunteers. These trainings will take place in small groups, respecting social distancing measures. Distribution exercises will ensure that physical distancing standards are met.
Market volatility, prices and the impact of the COVID-19 context and the crisis in Ukraine on basic commodities and on WASH materials and agricultural inputs.	A market assessment in the first two weeks of the operation is planned, and ongoing market and price monitoring to ensure that activities remain relevant, and allocations are sufficient to meet needs.

B. Strategy of the operation

Overall objective

The overall objective of this appeal is to respond to the immediate needs of the population affected by the current drought and reduce their vulnerability to severe food insecurity and malnutrition in the coming months. This will be done in the localities of Ribeira Grande de Santiago, on the island of Santiago, and Porto Novo, on the island of Santo Antão, by providing immediate food assistance, implementing livelihood preparedness and protection activities, deploying actions to prevent malnutrition, ensuring better access to water, and raising awareness on hygiene and sanitation issues.

Planned activities will also allow strengthening RCCV's disaster preparedness and response capacity in the areas of food security and cash transfers, and strengthen its national volunteers' network.

This DREF operation aims at implementing and anticipating response activities to an impending crisis. The approach deployed is as follows:

- 1) Respond to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations and those most at risk of food insecurity during the 2022 lean season (June to August 2022). This will be done through the implementation of anticipatory actions in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), protection and strengthening of livelihoods in the medium term (livestock, crops).
- 2) Immediate livelihoods assistance response actions in terms of food and basic needs, and health.

Operational Strategy

Through this operation, RCCV aims to prevent and mitigate the consequences of the drought and the poor agricultural years impacting the food and nutrition security situation and the protection of the livelihoods of the most vulnerable affected populations.

A needs assessment in the two target localities, including a market assessment, will precede the implementation of sectoral activities.

Livelihoods and basic needs

1. Food assistance for 400 households (2,000 people), for three months, through the implementation of an unconditional cash transfer programme
 - a. The Financial Service Provider will be identified and contracting will be completed with the support of the Cash School specialist. The RCCV has on other occasions (e.g., COVID-19 response activities) agreed to ad hoc contracts with a financial services provider.
 - b. The Cash School specialist will also contribute to building the capacity of the National Society through sustained support over six weeks, including the organization of training/retraining sessions for staff and volunteers.
 - c. Amount to be distributed: 12,350 CVE/month per household, for 3 months (i.e., 37,050 CVE/household), calculated on the basis of the costs of the basic food basket (rice, maize, legumes, sugar, and oil) which guarantees the minimum ration of 2,100 kcal/person/day.

Item	Quantity	Unit	Kcal/p/d	Price/unit (CVE)	Total price (CVE)
Grains (rice, corn, flour, etc.)	50	kg	1,210	140	7,000,00
Legume	25	kg	555	150	3,750,00
Oil	5	litre	295	170	850,00
Sugar	5	kg	129	150	750,00
			2,189		12,350,00

Monthly food basket in Cape Verde for a household of 5 people

2. Support to farmers and livestock breeders through the implementation of a cash transfer programme:
 - a. For farmers (100 households, 500 people): purchase of seeds and fertilizers.
 - b. For herders (100 households, 500 people): purchase of feed and support for access to veterinary care.

- c. Amount to be distributed: a single transfer of 8,000 CVE/household.
3. Additional support to livestock farmers (50 households, 250 individuals) through support for slaughter destocking.
4. Organization of sensitization sessions for farmers and herders, including in collaboration with the technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Due to the availability of ATMs in the target areas and the presence of financial services, Cash Transfer Programming will be organized. The implementation of the cash transfer programme will be based on lessons learned by the NS from previous operations. The British Red Cross Cash School will be supported by the deployment of a Cash and Voucher Assistance specialist to Cape Verde for a period of six weeks. This support will facilitate and accelerate the identification of a Financial Service Provider that meets the needs of the operation and the IFRC's implementation standards.

Health

1. Organization of screening campaigns for malnutrition in the two targeted localities, reaching a total of 1,000 people and allowing for the rapid referral of the most at-risk cases.
2. Distribution of nutritional supplements for 200 people at risk (children aged 6 to 59 months and/or pregnant and lactating women), for a period of three months.
3. Organization of nutrition awareness sessions and cooking demonstrations in the two target localities, reaching a total of 500 people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

1. Initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in the two target localities.
2. To ensure a steady supply of water to drought-affected families for both farm irrigation needs and livestock activities, damaged reservoirs, wells and/or boreholes will be identified and rehabilitated.
 - a. A total of 12 reservoirs and 12 wells and/or boreholes will be identified and rehabilitated.
3. Based on current information, communities are familiar with the use of water from boreholes. Restoration and maintenance of damaged reservoirs, wells and/or boreholes are integrated to improve access to safer water. Distribution of buckets (14L) and jerry cans (10L) for water collection and storage to 500 households (2,500 people).
 - a. Each household will receive 1 bucket and 2 jerry cans.
4. Water purification needs will be determined during the detailed assessment. For now, pending specific needs that may be identified during the assessment, this involves providing water storage equipment for domestic use, crops, and livestock. Hygiene promotion and awareness activities will be carried out in the two target localities, reaching 500 households (2,500 people).

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

1. The initial needs assessment will help to collect and analyse data disaggregated by sex, age and disability status.
 - a. The assessment will pay particular attention to the different and distinct needs of women, girls, and boys and to needs by locality. It will identify priority cross-cutting actions in risk reduction and AIP.
2. All sectors of intervention will seek to meet minimum AIP standards in emergency situations.
3. Organize capacity building sessions on minimum standards for AIP in emergencies, with the support of the RCCV AIP Focal Point.
4. Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for protection and sexual and gender-based violence, including a mapping of actors, services and referral pathways.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

1. Community members will be consulted during the initial needs assessment, during the implementation of support activities, and during post-distribution follow-ups.
2. Participatory approaches will be used to define and communicate selection criteria and validation, for example by working with community committees.
3. Communities will be consulted and informed about the selection criteria and how they can contact the RCCV.
 - a. A community feedback system will be established, including a hotline and follow-up during response activities, to ensure that the views of targeted community members are incorporated.

Operational Support Services

Human Resources

The RCCV will involve approximately 250 volunteers and professionals in this operation through its central (General Secretariat) and local (Local Councils) structures for approximately 4 months.

For sensitization activities, in particular the door-to-door visits to families, it will be necessary, once again, to call upon more volunteers properly trained in sensitization, animation and beneficiary satisfaction survey techniques.

This estimate includes not only the beneficiaries in various communities, but also staff from other civil society organizations who, together, will contribute to the implementation of planned activities.

As part of this operation, a National Operations Coordinator with knowledge of food security and IFRC procedures will be identified. He will report directly to the Director of the Disaster Management Department.

Similarly, the RCCV will make available a finance person who will be completely dedicated to this operation.

Two counterparts (an Operations Manager with experience in cash and voucher assistance for 3 months and an Administration and Finance profile for 2 months) will also be mobilized by the IFRC through the Rapid Response system to work with the RCCV on a peer-to-peer support basis.

The Food Security and Livelihoods delegate from the IFRC delegation in Dakar will also be made available to provide support to the RCCV, remotely and/or through an *ad hoc* technical support mission.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities will focus on the effective management of the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites, in accordance with the requirements of the operation and IFRC logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The local supply chain for communities has been disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic and local prices are also fluctuating due to the crisis in Ukraine. The market and supply chain situation will be monitored by the NS as part of this operation and the impact of international changes on the market, prices and access to goods and services needed for food security in the country will be updated in the national contingency plan.

With regard to material purchases under this operation, the NS will monitor prices and address any fluctuations that require a review or change in purchasing strategy. For the 3 months of operations, the RCCV will need field support to carry out the response.

Communication

RCCV will share regular information and updates on the operation with key stakeholders. The operations manager will be responsible for communication with external stakeholders. At operational level, the RCCV and IFRC will undertake communication activities to increase the visibility of the NS and demonstrate the impact of the Movement's contribution, including communications with media. The IFRC will support the documentation and publication of the stories on the IFRC website and the Go platform.

Information Technology (IT)

Telephone calls and online communications are already underway between the technical departments at RCCV headquarters and the IFRC, with government stakeholders and other partners. These exchanges will continue throughout the operation to ensure the follow-up of the activities and to monitor the evolution of the situation.

Security

Cape Verde is a country with stable security and no particular risk. However, in recent years there has been an increase in petty assaults and snatchings, particularly in Praia and Tarrafal de Santiago, also, to a lesser extent, in places with high tourist traffic (Mindelo in São Vicente, Santa Maria in Sal and Sal Rei in Boa Vista).

Restrictions related to the application of sanitary measures in Cape Verde: since March 6, 2022, the state of sanitary emergency has been lifted and the Cape Verdean territory has been placed on alert. In this context, the following measures apply to everyone: the wearing of a mask (that remains recommended outdoor) is mandatory in all closed spaces, except for discotheques; to access events with more than 20 people, a certificate of recovery or complete vaccination against Covid-19 (with a mandatory booster dose if the last dose of this complete vaccination scheme is

more than 270 days) or proof of screening (PCR test of less than 72 hours or antigenic test of less than 48 hours) with a negative test result must be presented.

All Red Cross Red Crescent personnel actively involved in operations must have completed the IFRC online Stay Safe courses (personal safety, safety management or volunteer safety). The safety of the responders will be ensured through appropriate equipment and briefings on the risks associated with the operation and the COVID-19 environment.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Ongoing monitoring will be carried out at country level and with IFRC. The RCCV will strive to ensure collaboration with other Movement partners who will monitor the progress of the operation and provide the necessary technical expertise.

The RCCV will ensure the monitoring and reporting of the operation. Brief weekly updates will be provided to the IFRC and other partners as relevant on the overall progress of the operation. Periodic reports defined in the funding agreements will provide details on the monitoring of indicators.

Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted one week after the end of distributions.

A DREF review will be conducted to assess the impact of this operation and a lessons learned workshop will also be held as part of learning process.

Administration and Finance

The National Society has a permanent administration and finance department. A finance person will be fully dedicated to this operation.

Consistent with the lessons learned from the RCCV's response to COVID-19, an Administration and Finance profile will be mobilized through the Rapid Response system to strengthen the National Society's capacity and ensure compliance with financial administrative procedures in accordance with the terms and conditions to be addressed in the agreement between the NS and the IFRC.

C. Detailed Plan of the operation



Livelihoods and basic needs

Targeted people: 3,000

Men: 1,500

Women: 1,500

Needs: CHF 189,456

Needs analysis: Drought tends to intensify over the last 4 years, and communities are adopting negative coping strategies such as selling livestock or consuming seeds. Malnutrition and health problems will worsen if families do not receive food aid. The population in the target areas relies mainly on natural resources to meet their daily needs (livestock and small-scale agriculture), but serious environmental problems such as desertification, climate change, aquifer depletion, ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and pollution are having a negative impact on the resilience of rural livelihoods.

Following the recommendations made in the March 2022 Harmonised Framework analysis to mitigate projected food insecurity and depletion of productive assets in the short term, it will be essential to meet the needs of people in crisis situations, in the areas of access to food and livelihoods strengthening, especially for the most vulnerable populations.

Population to be assisted:

- Food assistance (cash transfers) for three months: 400 households (2,000 people)
- Support to farmers (cash transfers) for the purchase of seeds and fertiliser: 100 households (500 people)
- Support to livestock farmers (cash transfers) for the purchase of feed and support for animal vaccination: 100 households (500 people)
- Support for destocking through slaughter: 50 households (250 people)
- Awareness-raising sessions for farmers and herders: 500 people

Implementation standards: The standards to be followed will be the current standards of the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO in Cape Verde.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs 1 Outcome: communities, particularly in disaster or crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods																
	Livelihoods and basic needs 1.2 Output : The most affected communities receive basic needs assistance to ensure livelihood security, including food	# assessments completed (target: 2) # of market surveys completed (target: 2) # of farmer households supported by cash transfer (target: 100) # of herder households supported with cash transfers (target: 100) # of households supported with destocking by slaughter (target: 50) # awareness-raising sessions for herders and farmers (target: 10) # post-distribution monitoring (target: 2)															
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP009	Detailed assessment in the target areas to determine the food security and livelihood needs (SAME) of the population																
AP009	Organise a market survey in the target areas																
AP009	Carry out the identification, registration and verification process of farmers and herders to be assisted																
AP009	Distribution (cash transfers) for farmers and herders																
AP009	Destocking by slaughter																
AP009	Awareness-raising sessions for herders and farmers																
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs output 1.5: Households receive unconditional/polyvalent cash transfers to meet their basic needs	# volunteers trained in CVA (target: 40) # volunteers trained in targeting and CEA (target: 40) # households supported with cash transfers for food assistance (target: 400) # awareness sessions to strengthen cash transfers (target: 4) # post-distribution monitoring (target: 2)															
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	AP008	Capacity building sessions on CVA															
AP008	Basic training on targeting and CEA																
AP008	Carry out the identification, registration and verification process of households to be assisted - food assistance																

AP008	Process of identifying a Financial Service Provider and setting up the cash transfer modality	■	■	■	■	■												
AP008	Distribution of cash transfers					■	■	■	■	■								
AP008	Community awareness and information sessions to strengthen the cash transfer			■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
AP081	Post-distribution monitoring											■	■					



Health

Targeted people: 1,000

Men: 350

Women: 650

Needs: CHF 18,948

Needs analysis: The drought situation in Cape Verde is mainly affecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable agricultural producers and pastoralists. According to a national survey on family nutrition and nutritional vulnerability conducted in 2018, 11% of children under 5 years of age are chronically malnourished, 4.4% are acutely malnourished and 5% are underweight.

Population to be assisted:

- Malnutrition screening campaigns: 1,000 people
- Distribution of nutritional supplements for a period of three months: 200 people (children aged 6 to 59 months and/or pregnant and breastfeeding women)
- Awareness sessions and cooking demonstrations: 500 people

Implementation standards: Ministry of Health and WHO standards.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 5: Less severe cases of disease or malnutrition are treated in the community, with referral pathways for severe cases established																
	Health Output 5.2: Acute malnutrition cases are managed in the community, with referral established for severe cases.	# volunteers trained (target: 30) # of screening campaign sessions (target: 2) # households provided with nutritional supplements (target: 200) # nutrition awareness sessions and cooking demonstrations (target: 10) # people reached by nutrition activities (target: 1,000)															
	Planned activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

	Week / Month																	
AP014	Training / refresher course on nutrition and screening																	
AP014	Organise screening campaign sessions for malnutrition cases																	
AP014	Distribution of nutritional supplements																	
AP014	Nutrition awareness sessions and cooking demonstrations																	



Water, sanitation and hygiene

Targeted people: 6,026

Men: 3,013

Women: 3,013

Needs: CHF 25,269

Needs analysis: The targeted communities are facing water scarcity, deterioration of existing water sources and dry agricultural land. They do not have access to good quality drinking water for their own consumption and for livestock and agriculture. Many people have to travel several kilometres to find drinking water or use tankers to irrigate their fields and give water to their livestock. Given the cost of water, many prefer to sell the livestock. It is therefore crucial to ensure that existing water points, which are already insufficient, are protected.

The RCCV will implement a package of WASH activities in each target area, ensuring improved and sustainable access to safe water for people and livestock in underserved and at-risk rural communities. Access to water will be improved through the rehabilitation of water points, shallow wells and pumping equipment (including the installation of solar pumping systems).

The RCCV will promote hygiene and sanitation in the target areas by training volunteers and conducting awareness campaigns. Key messages on the prevention and transmission of COVID-19 will be integrated into hygiene promotion.

Population to be assisted:

- Repair and maintenance of tanks, wells and/or boreholes in identified localities: 6,026 people
- Distribution of buckets and jerry cans: 1,000 households (5,000 people)
- Hygiene promotion and awareness activities: 500 households (2,500 people)

Implementation standards: SPHERE Minimum standards.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne diseases in targeted communities	# of people reached by awareness raising activities (target: 80%)															
	WASH Output 1.1: Detailed assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation is conducted in target communities	# of WASH assessments conducted (target: 2)															
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct an initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in target communities																
AP026	Monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in target communities																
P&B Product Code	WASH output 1.2: Daily access to safe water in quantity and quality that meets Sphere and WHO standards is ensured for the target population	# of tanks rehabilitated (target: 12) # of wells or boreholes rehabilitated (target: 12) # of buckets distributed (target: 500) # of jerry cans distributed (target: 1,000)															
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	AP026	Tank repair and maintenance															
AP026	Repair and maintenance of wells and/or boreholes																
AP026	Distribution of buckets and jerry cans																
P&B Product Code	WASH product 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for identification and use of hygiene products provided to the target population	# of volunteers trained (target: 40) # of awareness sessions (target: 10) # households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene (target: 500)															
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	AP030	Train Red Cross volunteers on water, sanitation and hygiene situation assessment															
AP030	Select target groups, key messages and communication methods																
AP030	Design and print awareness-raising materials																
AP030	Organise hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions																



Protection, gender and inclusion

Targeted people: 6,026

Men: 3,013

Women: 3,013

Needs: CHF 2,669

Needs analysis: The duration of the crisis, and the time exposed to the lack of means to provide families with the basic needs, puts pressure on the heads of households, especially single-parent households or households with a high dependency ratio, and mainly those headed by women, people with disabilities and elderly people, with a greater workload or fewer resources to meet household needs. In view of this situation, the CRCV will assess these cases to prioritise them as a target group and include protection support activities, if necessary. RCCV will learn on the experience, training and support of its partners to ensure inclusive measures throughout the operation.

The RCCV will conduct protection activities through the training of volunteers in each target area. This training will cover prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) in emergencies, psychosocial first aid (PFA), and identification of referral pathways for beneficiaries in need of counselling and referral accordingly.

Population to be assisted:

All sectors, including livelihoods and basic needs, health and WASH will integrate PGI and seek to meet minimum standards of protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies.

Implementation standards: Minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.

P&B Product Code	Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable, especially disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other violations of their human rights, and meet their distinct needs																
	Product Integration and Protection 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, taking into account different gender needs and other diversity factors	# volunteers trained (target: 30) # SOPs developed (target: 1)															
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Organise basic training on Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies																
AP031	Print and distribute support and awareness-raising materials related to the Minimum Standards for PGI in emergencies																
AP031	Support sector teams to ensure the collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability																
AP031	Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for protection/sexual and gender-based violence, including referral pathway mapping																

Implementation strategies

Budget : CHF 90,850

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated so that National Societies have the legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, skills and capacities to plan and implement activities																
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	# of volunteers trained, all training (target: 100) of volunteers mobilized who are insured (target: 100%) # of visibility items for volunteers (target: 250)															
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers receive adequate training																
AP040	Ensure volunteers are insured																

AP040	Ensure volunteers are involved in the decision-making processes of the projects they implement																	
AP040	Procure and distribute visibility items to mobilized volunteers																	
AP040	Ensure the safety and protection of volunteers in the COVID-19 context																	
P&B Output Code	S1.1.7 Product: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened	# of NS coordination missions (target: 8) # of NS monitoring missions (target: 3) # of lessons learned workshops (target: 1) # action plan developed (target: 1)																
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP002	Ensure field deployment of an NDRT team member																	
AP002	Coordination missions of the NS																	
AP002	Monitoring missions of the NS																	
AP053	Organise a lessons learned workshop																	
AP002	Develop a medium to long term food security and livelihoods action plan																	
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured																	
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	# of IFRC monitoring missions (target: 5) # of RR staff - Operations Manager (target: 1) ## of RR staff - Finance (target: 1)																
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP049	IFRC monitoring missions																	
AP046	Mobilisation of 1 RR Operations Manager / CCD Dakar																	
AP046	Mobilisation of 1 RR Finance / CCD Dakar																	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: Improved compliance of NS with the principles and rules for humanitarian assistance	# of hotlines set up (target: 1)																
	Planned activities Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP084	Set up a feedback system from the community and ensure that this feedback is taken into account and used to improve the operation.																	

Budget

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

Cape Verde - Drought

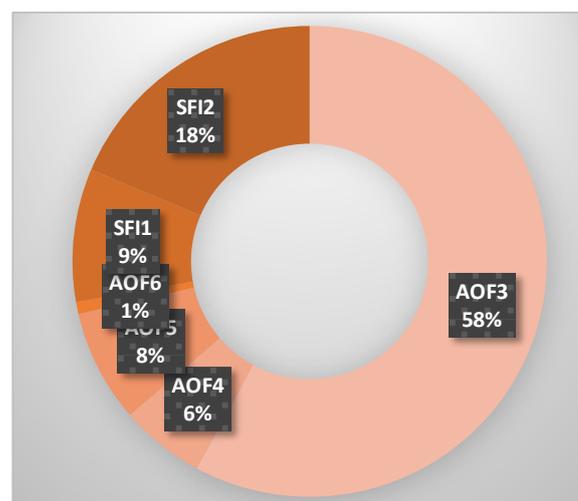
14/04/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Seeds & Plants	18,537
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,073
Medical & First Aid	11,257
Teaching Materials	2,781
Cash Disbursement	149,532
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	200,179
Storage	695
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,198
Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,893
International Staff	37,100
National Society Staff	7,137
Volunteers	20,622
Personnel	64,859
Workshops & Training	10,937
Workshops & Training	10,937
Travel	15,000
Information & Public Relations	7,793
Office Costs	695
Communications	2,363
Financial Charges	1,500
General Expenditure	27,351
DIRECT COSTS	307,219
INDIRECT COSTS	19,969
TOTAL BUDGET	327,188

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	189,456
AOF4	Health	18,948
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	25,269
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	2,665
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	29,908
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	60,941
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		327,188



Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.